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THE NEW YORK FIGURES

Are Still the Subject of a Great Deal of Perplexity,

And Nothing But an Official Count Will Be Satisfactory—Charges and Counter-Charges of Attempted Fraud—The Latest.

New York, Nov. 8.—At 1 o'clock Saturday morning the Associated Press sent out this statement:

"On a careful review of the figures by districts, as furnished by the agents of the Associated Press, corrected by returns received during the day, so as to bring the record down to this time, the total vote of the State stands: For Blaine, 558,438; for Cleveland, 559,886. There are eighteen districts from which returns are still behind or questioned. These, in 1880, gave Garfield a plurality of 736. The counties in which the lacking districts are Essex, Madison, Saratoga, Sullivan and Ulster.

The Sun figures Cleveland's plurality at 1,206 in the State, and says: "While the Associated Press returns from election districts appear to vary considerably from the figures we have obtained, and to give some countenance to the claim of the Republican National Committee that Blaine has carried the State by a very small plurality, yet we have so far been unable to discover any reason for any change in the result, as shown by our own carefully-collected returns."

The Sun says further: "Mr. Daniel Manning must have been acting under unusual excitement when he wrote that the Democratic State Board of Canvassers would see that the true vote of New York was correctly declared, thereby implying that the vote would go to Cleveland because the Board of Canvassers are Democratic. Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, was asked why Gould had congratulated Mr. Cleveland. He replied: 'It was a great surprise to us, but we suspect Mr. Gould has his reasons. We are positive that Mr. Blaine has a plurality of 1,400 in New York. This will be proved by the official canvass next Tuesday. The returns have been tampered with in several instances by the Democrats, but even allowing their figures, we have still a good plurality. We do not anticipate any trouble for the people will accept peacefully the decision of the official canvass.'"

The Tribune says: "The election returns received since Thursday night do not materially change the vote as given in these columns. It will probably require the official canvass to decide the result in the State, and the plurality will not be far from a thousand either way."

The Tribune still believes Blaine has a plurality in the State and with New York he will have 218 electoral votes.

Elsewhere the Tribune says: "The footings for 203 election precincts and for New York and Kings County, as furnished by the Associated Press, have all been given. Making the correction of an error discovered in the footings during a scrutiny of the returns by both parties yesterday, the returns showed a plurality for Mr. Blaine of 468.

The returns, since received from ten precincts, show a gain for Mr. Blaine, the vote of these precincts being, for Blaine, 559,922; for Cleveland, 558,715; plurality for Blaine, 307. The precincts not yet heard from give 1,309 votes for Garfield and 1,315 votes for Hancock, showing a plurality of 54 for the Republican ticket. Assuming that these 208 voters made no change, the result would be 560,991 for Blaine and 560,030 for Cleveland; plurality for Blaine, 961. It will require the official count to determine the result in this State, but the returns from precincts ought to be more reliable than any other information yet obtainable. Next Tuesday the official returns from the counties may be expected."

Another editorial in the Tribune says: "We still believe Blaine and Logan have received a small plurality in New York. The returns which warrant this conclusion are tabulated from reports made as soon as the vote was canvassed and announced at every election precinct. The returns on which others find a small plurality for Cleveland are generally those telegraphed unofficially, and embody whatever errors may be made in hasty summaries made by all sorts of men. Obviously nothing can determine this difference but official count."

In a postscript the Tribune comments as follows on the Associated Press bulletin giving Blaine 558,438 and Cleveland 559,886 with eighteen districts incomplete: "Two or three times before the Associated Press figures have been given on estimated plurality for Cleveland, but they have continued fluctuating in such a way as the returns from time to time came in, as to show that the margin is so narrow that an official count will be indispensable to determine the result. These later figures came some time after the editorial page went to press."

The Republican National Committee have denied that Mr. Blaine is coming to New York for a conference with them. They say that they have no means of determining the result in this State, except the Electoral District returns; that they will only take such steps as may be necessary to protect the party's interest during the progress of the count, and that to this end counsel will appear before the County Canvassing Boards next Tuesday. They say the Committee want nothing but fair play and what the law allows in the determination of the result.

The Times says that clerical errors in the Brooklyn returns have been found which increase Cleveland's plurality to 15,712, a gain of 260 over the previous figures.

The World says: "Those in charge of the Associated Press yesterday invited representatives to examine their figures as entered in their tables. In a short examination discrepancies were found as compared with their own dispatches on the night and next day after the election. As an example, in one election district in Westchester County, where Mr. Cleveland has ninety-one votes it was entered at nine. This was only one in several instances. No doubt as the result of haste in entering the figures there were numerous election districts which had not been entered at all.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Whitlaw Reid telegraphed Assistant Secretary Coon as follows:

"Associated Press figures give the State again to Blaine by 400 majority. Official

count necessary, and some returns sure to go before the courts."

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—The Commercial Gazette (Rep.) says of the situation: "Some citizens of the Democratic persuasion have been complimentary touching what they are pleased to term our considerate course with respect to the exciting period through which we are passing. We desire to say to them that the great mass of Democrats seem to be subjecting themselves to the liability of becoming conscious that they have made a mistake of considerable proportions. The most vehement Democratic claiming of the Presidency does not establish a title to that office. They have begun their career as claimants not merely by the premature shouting that is usual, but they have assailed the Associated Press, the only competent and judicially disposed agency for the collection of news. Democrats are in the majority in the committees that direct the administration of the Associated Press. Democrats are also in the majority in the committees of the canvassers of the returns of the election in New York. It does not seem reasonable, therefore, for Democrats to be going around and swearing that they will have to resort to arms, provided their own committees do not work to suit them."

New York, Nov. 8.—Matters concerning the election have been taken up by the Grand Jury. It is understood they have already found indictments which charge certain persons with fraud in the canvass. Inspectors and poll clerks in the various election districts are required by law to furnish returns to the County Clerk, the Police Election Bureau and the Mayor, but returns from a number of election and Assembly districts have not been received, and some of those received are incomplete. If it should appear that any of them have improperly withheld the returns, they will be prosecuted. The Assistant District Attorney assigned to investigate the matter is disposed, however, to attribute their delinquency to ignorance in the majority of cases.

New York, Nov. 8.—It is asserted that the Republican Committee claim to have evidence to prove that the returns have been tampered with, particularly in Kings, Queens, Ulster and St. Lawrence Counties, and that in one polling district alone in Ulster County Cleveland had a majority of ninety-three over the whole voting population. There is also a net gain of three hundred Democratic votes in St. Lawrence County beyond the most liberal Republican estimate of their opponent's strength. These and similar points, it is said, Mr. Elkins intends to use through competent counsel before the Board of Canvassers, entering a formal protest on the ground of fraud, and then put the Presidential fight as a last resort into the courts.

The World says editorially: "The affairs of the Nation will be well managed by Mr. Cleveland. He will probably have in his Cabinet Randall, Thurman, Lamar, McDonald, Bayard, Eaton, or men of like character. Will the business interests of the country feel insecure with Randall at the head of the Treasury? Will there be any doubt of a proper management of our relations with foreign countries with Thurman, Bayard or Lamar as Secretary of State?"

The Times editorially says: "Our returns of the vote of this State, now absolutely complete from all counties, change but slightly the figures announced yesterday. The plurality of electors is 1,321. This number can be modified only by further correction of clerical errors in the footings, which may have happened here and there, and are as likely to be in one direction as the other. The table of the electoral votes undergoes no change, and stands: 215 for Cleveland, and 183 for Blaine, the majority being 37."

The Herald editorially says: "The Chicago Tribune, the Albany Journal, and others, have declared their convictions that the Democracy is victorious, and the popular will will not be disputed. That is the American way. Hitherto it has been the glory of our system that the beaten ones accepted their defeat."

New York, Nov. 8.—The following telegram has been received:

"AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 8.

"B. F. Jones, Chairman Republican National Committee: 'I am advised that there have been frauds committed in New York State. I believe that the honest vote of the State gives a Republican plurality, and I ask the Committee to see that we have a fair and honest count.' [Signed] 'J. G. BLAINE'."

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—NOON.—When the first Associated Press dispatches were sent in from Troy, to New York, on the night of the election, a great mistake was committed, giving Blaine a reduced vote and Cleveland 260 more than belonged to him. The return from the Second District, Tenth ward, this city, was sent in as soon as the count was made, as follows: Blaine, 249; Cleveland, 494; Butler, 19; St. John, 5. This will be seen is the correct count of the First District, same ward. The vote that should have been sent is: Blaine, 292; Cleveland, 291, and was so reported last night. This correction adds 13 to Blaine and takes 208 from Cleveland.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—William H. Vanderbilt has written a letter to Cleveland, congratulating him.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 8.—3 P. M.—A hundred guns are now being fired in honor of Cleveland's election.

New York, Nov. 8.—3 P. M.—The Mail and Express says: "Neither side gives up. The official count alone will decide. The Associated Press returns to-day show a small plurality for Cleveland, but the Republican National Committee say Blaine is elected."

The Commercial Advertiser says: "It seems to be generally conceded to-day by law-abiding citizens that the official count must be waited before the question who carries New York can be settled. To that no objection will be made by a man who has the welfare of his country at heart."

Sad Accident at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—A. A. Joelin, County Surveyor, has died of injuries received by falling from the Maxwell House steps into the beer vault. Mike Lynch fell at the same time, but will recover.

Wholesale Whisky Assignment. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—Henry Wolf, wholesale whisky, assigned. Liabilities \$150,000; covered by assets. The assignment was caused by the failure of the extension of the bonded period.

GROWTH OF THE NATION

Figures That Are Almost Baffling in Their Magnitude.

Exports and Imports—Manufacturing Cities Compared—Immigration—Ship-Carrying Trade—Railroads and Canals—Comparisons with England.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The figures representing values and quantities employed by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his report for 1884 on the foreign commerce of the United States, are almost baffling from their magnitude, and even to minds familiar with such subjects those which represent the nation's growth are astonishing. The value of the imports and exports combined for the year ending June 30, 1884, was \$1,408,311,302. Our commerce with the countries of Europe was \$954,752,000, or 67.80 per cent.; with the colonies of North America, Mexico, Central America, and West Indies it was \$228,538,551, or 16.23 per cent.; with South America, \$106,980,894, or 7.60 per cent.; with Asia and Oceania, \$86,166,320, or 6.33 per cent.; with Africa and colonies, \$6,969,816, or .47 per cent.; with all other countries, \$15,103,658, or 1.07 per cent.

The six principal ports stood, with reference to imports of merchandise, as follows: First, New York, 66.14 per cent.; second, Boston, 9.37 per cent.; third, San Francisco, 6.32 per cent.; fourth, Philadelphia, 4.77 per cent.; fifth, Baltimore, 1.63 per cent.; and sixth, New Orleans, 1.56 per cent.

With respect to value of exports of domestic merchandise the first six ports stood in the order of magnitude as follows: First, New York, 46.83 per cent.; second, New Orleans, 10.33 per cent.; third, Boston, 8.07 per cent.; fourth, Baltimore, 5.56 per cent.; fifth, San Francisco, 5.51 per cent.; sixth, Philadelphia, 4.70 per cent.

In 1884 the value of dutiable merchandise entered for consumption was \$667,575,380, against \$700,829,673 the preceding year. The total amount of duties was \$190,283,839, against \$210,637,293 the previous year.

The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the year was 518,592, against 603,323 the previous year, to-wit: From Great Britain and Ireland, 129,294; from Germany, 129,676; from all other countries of Europe, 143,226; from British North American provinces, 60,584. The immigration from China fell from 8,081 in 1883 to 270 in 1884. The percentage of female immigrants was: From Ireland, 49.7; from England, 38.2; from Scotland, 37.5; from Austria, 42.3; from Denmark, 37; from France, 34.3; from Germany, 40.6; from Italy, 39.2; from the Netherlands, 40.2; from Norway, 37.7; from Sweden, 37; from Russia, 37.3; from British North American provinces, 39.3; and from Asia, only 1.5.

The total tonnage of vessels entered at seaports of the United States fell from 13,360,857 tons during the year ending June 30, 1883, to 12,085,913 tons during the year ending June 30, 1884. The percentage of American tonnage entered fell from 71.56 in 1883 to 33.34 in 1884, and the percentage of foreign tonnage entered increased from 28.44 in 1883 to 66.66 in 1884.

The percentage of imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels is now less even than the percentage of the tonnage of the United States. The percentage of total imports and exports carried in American vessels fell from 73.2 per cent. in 1883 to 27.7 per cent. in 1884. Since the year 1865 the proportion of imports and exports in American vessels fluctuated much, but during the year ending June 30, 1884, it was only 17.5 per cent.

The figures and statements relating to our internal commerce are most impressive. In 1880 the number of acres of improved land in farms was 113,032,674, against 284,771,049 in 1883. In 1880 the number of miles of railroad in operation was 9,921, against 121,592 in 1883. The number of tons of coal produced in 1880 was 7,338,809, against 96,000,000 in 1883. In 1880 the value of products of merchandise was \$1,019,106,616, against \$5,460,579,191 in 1883.

The total number of miles of railroad in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota was 1,276 in 1880, 22,747 in 1870 and 53,874 in 1883. From 92 to 95 per cent. of grain received at the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the year 1883 was the product of our Western and Northwestern States and Territories. It is estimated also that about 95 per cent. of our exports of beef, 93 per cent. of our exports of pork products, and 85 per cent. of our exports of live animals are the products of these States and Territories. The value of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions, chiefly the surplus product of our Western and Northwestern States, which, as before stated, amounted to \$73,664,431 in 1880, increased to \$140,526,481 in 1880, and the development of internal commerce was very much greater.

The tonnage transported on the New York State canals fell from 6,443,225 tons during the year 1867 to 5,664,056 tons in 1883, but the tonnage transported on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad increased from 1,846,569 tons in 1878 to 10,592,440 tons in 1883; the tonnage transported on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad increased from 5,908,243 tons in 1878 to 13,610,323 tons in 1883; and the tonnage transported on the Pennsylvania Railroad increased from 4,722,015 tons in 1868 to 21,674,160 tons in 1883. The total tonnage transported by rail on these three roads increased from 10,476,537 tons in 1868 to 46,177,223 tons in 1883. From trustworthy data it appears that the total value of our industrial products for the year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to at least \$10,000,000,000; that the value of the products of industry in the United States is about 12.6 times the annual average value of our exports of merchandise and about 14.6 times the average annual value of our imports of merchandise during the past five years, and nearly seven times the average annual value of our entire foreign commerce, embracing both imports and exports. The real value of the internal commerce of the United States was nearly seven times the value of the exports of merchandise of Great Britain and

Ireland, five times the value of the imports of merchandise into Great Britain and Ireland, and three times the value of the total foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland. It was eleven times the value of the exports of merchandise from France, eight times the value of the imports of merchandise into France, and five times the value of the total foreign commerce of France. Compare the total value of the products of the industries of the United States with the value of the exports of the countries named, and the case stands as follows:

Annual value of products of industry in the United States, \$10,000,000,000
Total value of the exports of merchandise from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Russia in Europe, Holland, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, 4,463,708,256

From this it appears that the total value of the products of all industries in the United States is more than twice the total value of the exports of merchandise of all kinds from the countries of Europe just mentioned.

The total value of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and Ireland with countries other than the United States was about one-tenth of the value of the industrial products of the United States.

According to Mr. M. G. Mulhall, F. S. S., a much-quoted English authority, the United States is now the largest manufacturing country on the globe, the value of its manufactured products in 1880 being, as stated by him, about \$50,000,000 in excess of the value of the products of manufactures of Great Britain during that year. Our census valuation of products of manufacture in 1880 was \$5,369,579,191. Of this amount the value of products consumed in the United States and disposed of in our internal commerce was about \$5,360,000,000.

But the total value of the exports of products of manufacture from Great Britain and Ireland to all foreign countries during 1883 was only \$1,047,000,000, and the total value of the exports of products of manufacture from France was only \$364,000,000. In other words the census valuation of products of our own manufacture consumed in the United States during the year 1883 was five times the value of the exports of products of manufacture from Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1883, and more than fourteen times the value of the exports of products of manufacture from France during the same year.

RATES TO NEW ORLEANS,

Established at a Meeting of General Passenger Agents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The Committee appointed by the National Association of General Passenger Agents to consider rates and rules to govern passenger traffic to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, December, 1884, met in this city Saturday. There were present the following members of the Committee: E. P. Wilson, Chairman, Queen & Crescent Route; C. J. Waller, Secretary, M. & O. R. R.; C. P. Atmore, L. & N. R. R.; A. H. Hanson, I. C. R. R.; E. A. Ford, represented by Mr. Van Dusen, Pennsylvania Company; W. B. Shattuck, represented by E. P. Wilson, O. & M. A. J. Smith, represented by E. P. Wilson, Bee Line; B. W. Wrenn, E. T. V. & G. R. R.; J. C. Tucker, Kankakee Line; W. G. Hill, C. & E. I. R. R.; G. J. Charlton, C. & A. R. R.; J. H. Smith, I. R. R.; A. F. Merrill, C. & St. P. Ry.; D. G. Baldwin, L. N. A. & C. R. R. W. A. Thrall, C. & N. W. Ry.; C. H. Green, C. B. & Q. R. R.; W. H. Lindley, C. & G. T. Ry.

The object of the meeting was to further discuss the rates to New Orleans, and after considerable discussion the following was adopted:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this meeting that the rates hitherto arranged by this committee, protected by drawback and certificate of identification, be affirmed with rules and restrictions as heretofore published by the committee, and that flat rates upon ironclad continuous passage tickets, available for longer period, not exceeding forty days, be established from Chicago, St. Louis, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati upon basis of \$25 from Chicago to New Orleans and return, \$20 from St. Louis to New Orleans and return, \$23 from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return, \$21 from Louisville to New Orleans and return, \$21 from Evansville to New Orleans and return. Said rates to be available from points mentioned and to be used as basing rates from points beyond.

On motion the committee then adjourned, subject to call of the Chairman.

E. P. WILSON, CHAS. J. WADLER,
Chairman. Secretary.

READING, Pa., Nov. 10.—The bodies of three of the seven men buried under the ruins of the dismantled stack at Robeson's Furnace have been recovered. They are buried beyond recognition. Four other bodies are buried beneath several hundred tons of debris. The force of the dynamite explosion at Stoughsburg was felt within a radius of thirty miles.

In Embryo.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 10.—Since the election the rumor is current that a Thurman-Pendleton Democratic paper is to be started in this city, with Mr. Van Hatten, ex-managing editor of the defunct News-Journal, as the editor. It is said that long letters flavored with Republicanism (referring to Gath and the Enquirer) will be excluded from its columns, and that in every way it will be purely Democratic.

Convicted for Polygamy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 10.—In the Evans polygamy case, the mother of the second wife testified that her daughter married Evans. The second wife admitted the marriage, said it was not by consent of the first wife. The jury convicted.

Roe, Hatch, Powder, Wreck.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A boy named Demers, living on St. Foye Road, applied a match to a canister of powder. An explosion followed, wrecking the house and seriously injuring himself, mother and three sisters.

Palatka Nearly Destroyed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 10.—The principal part of the City of Palatka was destroyed last night by fire, including the Putnam, Lakin and Graham hotels. The entire river front and all the principal business blocks are still burning this morning.